





## EDUCATION AND WORLD COURT TOPICS OF BUSINESS WOMEN

Convention Which Opens at Portland for Week's Deliberations Will Consider Important National Questions  
—2500 to Attend

PORTLAND, Me. July 11 (Special)—The World Court, the Child Labor Amendment and the Education Bill which proposes to establish a Department of Education, are three of the great national questions which are to be discussed at the meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs which is to hold its convention here next week.

The legislative round table, which is to be held on Tuesday morning with Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, national legislative chairman as its presiding officer, will discuss the question of the World Court and all phases of it will be considered. Speakers who are to speak are to present upon the features of the problem which they are to present.

Alden G. Alley, of the League of National Neutrality Association, will maintain that the United States should participate in the World Court as at present constituted, according to the Harding-Coolidge proposals.

All of the addresses on the various questions to be discussed will be followed by discussions.

Indications now point to an attendance of nearly 2500 at the convention which will make it one of the largest national meetings ever held in Maine and one of the largest in New England. The idea of coming to Maine at this season of the year seems to have great appeal for the members of the organization from far-away sections of the Nation and apparently its beauties and attractions have been well advertised and there is a strong desire to see them.

**Attractive Program**

An attractive program has been prepared for the visitors. It includes speakers of national importance who will discuss timely questions. A series of interesting entertainments have also been planned for the convention.

Following preliminary social gatherings, the registration of delegates and visitors will open at 8 o'clock Monday morning in the City Hall. The executive committee will convene a half-hour later at the Congress Square Hotel. The convention will be called to order at 2:45 p. m. by Adelia Prichard of Portland, Ore.

## World News in Brief

Santa Barbara, Calif. (AP)—The great increase in water flow which has followed the earthquake throughout the county continues and becomes the normal water supply of the district. Santa Barbara and its surroundings may expect from this year alone a loss many times over in years to come, according to estimates of ranchers. Several geologists claim that the disturbance probably opened the floor of the valley, and other underground water reservoirs that never before have been available to this district.

Milwaukee (AP)—Attorney Arthur R. Parry, Milwaukee Republican, has announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate, to succeed the late Robert M. La Follette. Parry declared he would run on a wet platform, favoring the return of 3% per cent beer.

Philadelphia (AP)—General Butler's criminal libel action against members of the staff of the Philadelphia paper, *Newspaper*, was adjourned because there was not sufficient evidence of criminal libel presented to warrant the case going to the grand jury.

Dublin (AP)—While all American citizens traveling to Free State ports from New York must have a Free State visa, arrangements have been made by which travelers from any other American port may land in the Free State or British ports and by extension to the New York arrangements to the other transatlantic ports of the United States, however, is contemplated.

Lima, Peru (AP)—El Comercio's correspondent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports the overthrow of the Ecuadorian Government at Quito by a bloodless military movement. It is not known whether the movement was directed against President Cordova, also against President Cordova. Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova is President of Ecuador, and the Cabinet is headed by Dr. A. B. Larrea, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Cedar Point, O. (AP)—Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney-General, told the Ohio State Bar Association that it will hold its seventh annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., April 14 to 17, 1926. The organization was projected in that city in 1919.

Washington (AP)—The National League of Women Voters has announced that it will hold its seventh annual convention in St. Louis, Mo., April 14 to 17, 1926. The organization was projected in that city in 1919.

**Walk-Over  
Men's  
White  
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Semi-sport type of white nubuck with fibre sole.

\$8.50

**Walk-Over Shops**  
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170 Tremont St., Boston, 178 Washington St., Roxbury

## Leaders in Business and Professional Women's Clubs



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Portland, Ore., President.



MRS. OLIVE JOY WRIGHT  
Cleveland, First Vice-President.



MISS MARY L. JOHNSTON  
Trenton, N. J., Second Vice-President.

## DRY LAW HERE TO STAY, SAYS HORACE D. TAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

tends to become stronger. A beer and wine amendment would only make matters worse. The flood of hard liquor would still go on, the saloon would come back, the beer and wine would inevitably grow stronger, and the honest officials would be hopelessly handicapped.

"I can think of nothing so hopeless as our situation if we had a beer and wine amendment. It would be confusion worse confounded. How innocent must those good people be who think that the bootleg trade would be abated in any degree. We would combine all the evils of the present situation with those of the old days. Of course an amendment would have to pass the courts anyhow. More confusion. One prosecutor in Hartford told me that in the old days the great majority of the cases of drunkenness which had to be prosecuted came from as ever.

In pointing out the advantages of such a step the Bulletin says: "While some members may not feel the need of such opportunities for their own personal use, they will be glad to support the idea because of the good influence that such a center will have upon the younger members of the bar.

After pointing out that younger men need to meet their more experienced colleagues, and by contact with them and with each other, to develop a keen perception of what the community now demands of lawyers, the Bulletin concludes that the establishment of headquarters can but promote a greater esprit de corps.

"Public sentiment is not a fixed quantity. It has changed on many subjects and on nothing more than the liquor question. It is hard for us to realize the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the attitude of the public toward this very question in the last 100 years. A little more than 100 years ago the public began to be critical because the clergy, whenever they had a conference, used to get drunk together.

"There began to be a stirring in favor of prohibition. I remember a dinner at the Hotel New Haven where a graduate at Yale in the class of 1829. He told me that he attended what he supposed was the first temperance lecture in Yale College. He said: 'It sounded good to us, and we went to our rooms, filled our glasses with rum, and drank to the success of the temperance movement.'

"Temperance societies began to be started. One society required of its members that they should pledge themselves not to get drunk except on muster days, that is, they should get drunk only six or seven times a year.

The law became stricter and stricter until several states more than 50 years ago adopted prohibition. I remember how boys would laugh at the prohibitionists. We were told that the west was gradually drying up, and we laughed. But the west went dry. Then in my young manhood we heard that the south was going dry, the south of all places. Again we laughed, but the south went dry.

"A larger and larger number of states went the same way, and with hardly an exception, an attempt to turn the movement back resulted in a larger dry majority. Still we laughed at the idea of national prohibition, even when the actual majority of the states had adopted the policy for themselves. And here we are. The movement has become world wide."

Plans to replace property on Washington Street on which stand several retail stores and the Old Boston Tavern by a modern retail store building are contemplated by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, who purchased the property yesterday through the firm of E. T. Redmond & Co.

## BOSTON BAR FOR HIGHER ETHICS

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## DISCARDED TIRES NOW HAVE MARKET

### Manufacturers Paying Record Prices for Rubber

Discarded automobile tires that could hardly be given away a short time ago are now eagerly sought by junk collectors and thrifty New England people can now receive a small return for their accumulated old rubber and tires. Crude rubber has advanced to record heights, not exceeded since 1916, and scrap rubber has followed along in the upward path.

Demand for reclaimed rubber has been so exceptional that manufacturers offered \$24.00 per ton, f. o. b. Boston, for mixed auto tires within the last few days. Dealers, seeking to obtain quantities of tires, bid \$52 to \$53 per ton, delivered, for solid "truck" but obtained only a limited number.

Inner tubes, of course, are the big attraction, and when rubber has been discarded and wanted, K. G. offers No. 1 tubes, both by dealers who want to fill orders and by consumers who reclaim the material, has raised prices, delivered, to 9c or a shade more. Dealers readily paid 6c for red tubes, this week.

## UNITARIAN SUMMER MEETINGS TO OPEN

STAR ISLAND, N. H., July 11 (Special)—The annual general conference held by the Unitarian Summer Meetings' Association will open here tomorrow with delegates expected from New England and the middle west. The conference will last two weeks.

Speakers at the meetings, many of which will be held in the old stone church at Gospal, include Dr. Herbert M. Gruber of Marlboro, Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, the Rev. Howard A. Pease of Fitchburg, Mass., the Rev. Preston Bradley of Chicago, the Rev. Florence Buck, D. D., of Boston, the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot of Boston, the Rev. Samuel McCrothers of Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas H. Billings of Salem, and the Rev. Chester Drummond of Newton.

The seventh annual Unitarian Young People's Religious Union Conference came to a close here last evening after a two weeks' session, with a special service in the old stone church.

## COAL FOR 3 MONTHS IN BOSTON'S YARDS

Boston has about three months' supply, or about 300,000 tons of coal in the yards at present, according to a rough estimate made by B. V. Phinney, Jr., secretary and general manager of one of the city's largest coal companies.

A short miners' strike would not seriously affect Boston, Mr. Phinney declared. He urged that householders fill their bins as early as possible, in order that families compelled to buy in small quantities might have more of a chance later on.

**CHINESE ROSE BLOOMS**  
Two varieties of rose, *rosa setigera*, the so-called Prairie Rose, and *rosa multiflora*, the last of the roses discovered by E. H. Wilson in China, are now in bloom at Arnold Arboretum.

Final settlement of the dispute between the union streetcar men and the Boston Elevated Railway Company is expected to be reached next Monday afternoon, when the trustees, the two arbitrators already named and the wage agreement committee of the union will confer. It generally is understood that the company will at the time make known its intention to permit the present method of arbitration to continue.

Representatives of the union will meet with Governor Fuller Monday morning.

Mr. Curley, according to the commission's report, has been carried on the city pay roll although he has been holding a full time job with an outside concern since 1920. Mayor Curley replied to the commission that Mrs. Reid's name had been stricken from the pay roll and the action on his part would be taken as soon as a report was received from the department where he was employed.

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# SUNSET STORIES

Marian's New Teacher

MARIAN'S Mother was going out to sew for the day, and she had started before Marian was awake. So she left a little note saying:

"Wash the breakfast dishes and sweep the kitchen floor. Dust the living room and bedroom and make the bed. Sweep the front and back porches. That is all, dear. If I get home early enough tonight I will make some little currant cakes before I go to bed."

How Marian pouted and grumbled when she read the note!

"I won't have a bit of time to play," she said, as she dawdled around the kitchen.

Just then she spied the little girl next door from the kitchen window, and her face brightened.

"Hello, Sue!" she called out, "what are you doing?"

"I'm just helping Mother," Sue answered, "and then we're going off to Pratt's pasture to see if we can find some buttercups and daisies. Mother is going to show me how to make a wreath."

Marian pouted again.

"Everybody has a good time but me," she grumbled, "I just have to work all the time. Now I have to do old dishes. I wish there weren't any dishes. I guess I'll dust the rooms first."

So she found the dust mop and dustless cloth and went into the living room.

"Oh, dear!" she said, "all this work to do! I wish I was somebody else."

Just then from the front window she caught sight of two schoolmates, George and Lewis Hunt, passing by the house, so she raised the window and called out gayly.

"Where you going, boys?"

"Over to the creek. We've got all our chores done, and we're going to help the other boys make a dam for the swimming hole this summer."

Bang! went the window as a very cross-looking little girl put down the duster and went into the bedroom.

"I'll make the bed first," she said. "I'll just have to work all day while everybody else has a good time."

From the bedroom window came the sound of voices from the house

## Progress in the Churches

In honor of General Bramwell Booth, the Salvation Army plans next year to extend its activities in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Korea, Dutch East Indies, West Indies, Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, British East Africa and other places by launching a campaign which will ultimately cost more than £200,000 and provide new headquarters buildings, industrial homes and other institutions.

Protestant denominations are being invited by Bishop E. L. Waldorf of the Methodist Episcopal Church to participate "on any basis they may desire" in the founding of a non-sectarian university in Kansas City, Mo., projected as one of the largest in America. A gift of 147 acres of land has been accepted for the campus site, and Bishop Waldorf expects that \$3,000,000 will be available with which to begin building operations next summer. Representatives of all operating bodies will have a place on the governing board.

The Rev. S. W. Hughes, prominent as a representative of the Temperance Council of the Churches in England, recently arrived in the United States for a two months' speaking tour under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Mr. Hughes, who is a Welshman, although born in Northampton, Eng., attained prominence as a debater upholding the cause of local option in England against the interests of the saloons. For the last 10 years, he has served as pastor at Westbourne Park, London.

Los Angeles was chosen as the meeting place for the 1926 convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America at the 34th annual convention held in Indianapolis this week. Recommendations were made at the sessions that problems of civil and social life be given places on discussion programs of young people's societies.

More than 300 representatives of 14 denominations from 15 different states of the United States attended the 12th annual Ministers' Conference of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., the Rev. Laurence Fenninger, chaplain of the institute and executive secretary of the conference, announces. Denominations represented included: Baptists, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal (North), Christian, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, United Presbyterian, Reformed Union Zion Apostolic, Holiness, Lutheran and Adventist.

The Russian Metropolitan Evlogi, addressing a congregation of Anglicans and Russians in the Russian Church, London, recently expressed his gratitude for the kind services rendered to the Patriarch Tikhon and the Eastern Church by Western friends. He confidently anticipated the reunion of the English and Russian churches in the near future.

A plea for joy in religion is made by a London vicar. "Why," he asks, "do thoughts of God and religion make Christ's followers so curiously gloomy and joyless? Can we wonder that the man in the street is repelled by the very thing that ought to appeal to him? The God of Joy needs more emphasis today than the Man of Sorrows—He who on the eve of His greatest suffering could say, 'My joy I give unto you.'"

The meetings of the Presbyterian

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## A Monday Sale of Foremost Importance

### Superior Quality

### Betalph Silk Hosiery

(with lisle tops and soles)

**\$1.25** per pair

The opportunity of this sale needs scarcely to be dwelt on—Summer hosiery wants have already made themselves known and very definitely, too, with diaphanous fashions and short skirts predominating in the mode.

And the virtues of Betalphs require little or no mention—fastidious women have already discovered their perfection as well as the B. Altman & Co. guarantee back of every pair.

In the colors fashion has designated for Summer wear, as well as black and white.

First Floor

**Seaside Fashions**

Swimming Suits of wool jersey at \$4.00 to 9.50

Bathing Suits of satin or taffeta at \$7.50 to 65.00

Third Floor

**Knicker Suits**

Of natural color linen with sleeveless coat featuring inverted plait in back. A versatile sports suit at \$14.50

Third Floor

**Balta Pumps**

Cut low with narrow strap and spike heel. In patent leather, tan calf and black satin at \$10.75

Second Floor

**Dressing Cases**

Women's dressing case of black cobra grain cowhide, fitted with 11 toilet articles of shell or amber celluloid at \$14.50

First Floor

## Summer Furnishings at Significant Prices for Monday

**Invitingly Cool**

**Summer Curtains**

most interestingly priced

Suitable for bungalow as well as seaside or city home.

Ruffled Cross-bar Marquisette Curtains; white per pair \$1.25

Ruffled Plain Marquisette Curtains; cream per pair \$1.45

Ruffled Dotted Muslin Curtains; white, per pair \$1.65

Ruffled Plain Organdy Curtains; white, per pair \$1.65

Hemstitched Marquisette Curtains with Cluny lace; white, per pair \$1.35, 1.95

Imported Madras Curtains; cream per pair \$1.95

Fourth Floor

**900 Imported Hand-made**

**Summer Rugs**

at less than one-half their regular price

Charmingly appropriate for indoor use and delightfully decorative in sun parlor or porch.

The field of these beautiful Summer Rugs (oval) is illuminated with inlaid designs in contrasting shades.

4 feet by 7 feet	..	\$14.90
3 feet by 5 feet	..	8.25
2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet	..	5.90
2 feet by 3 feet	..	3.75

May be had in Sets to match

Fifth Floor

**A New Importation of Japanese Screens**

offers amazing values

Painting or embroideries variously decorate these artistic screens that will be on sale at astoundingly low prices

4-panel Screen, 60 inches high	..	\$6.50
4-panel Screen, 67 inches high	..	\$9.75
4-panel Screen, 67 inches high	..	\$14.00

Also a large assortment of Screens ranging in heights from 36 to 67 inches in 3- and 4-panel styles at special prices up to \$37.50 each

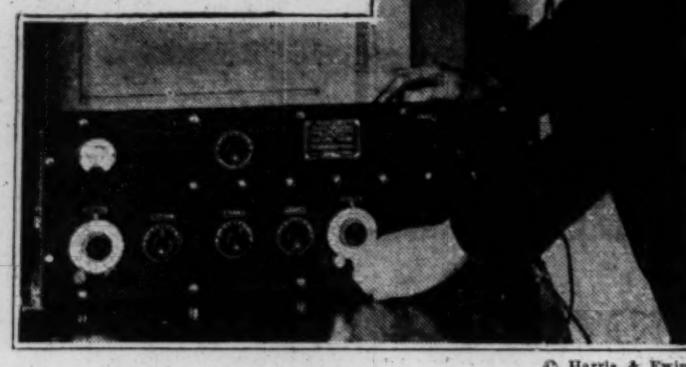
Fourth Floor

## RADIO

## COAST GUARD USES RADIO

Lack of Trained Operators Demands Set Designed for Simplicity

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In perfecting plans for the prevention of smuggling, officials of the United States Coast Guard realize the im-



Photograph Shows Lieut. E. M. Webster, in Charge of Communications for the Coast Guard, Operating the New Short-Wave Superheterodyne, Which Permits Use of Radiophone for Patrol Work.

portance of an adequate and efficient system of communication, particularly as regards communication with and between the patrol boats and their section bases. Experts of the coast guard have, therefore, developed a special radio transmitter and receiver.

The patrol boats present the greatest problem. Inasmuch as no special radio men are assigned to these vessels, the radiophone is essential and since the equipment must be used by persons not skilled in the experience in radio communications, it must be simple of operation. Limitations of space and the possibility of hard usage require that it be sturdy and compact. Since there was no apparatus on the market that coast guard officials felt would fulfill these requirements, a special transmitter and receiver were designed by its experts and manufactured to meet the conditions existing in patrol boat equipment.

The equipment was designed to meet the telephone communication over the water over a daylight range of 50 miles and telegraphic communication over the water over a daylight range of 100 miles. Simplicity of operation was another important requirement. The specifications called for a frequency range of from 176 to 120 meters for the transmitter and a range of from 100 to 200 meters for the receiver.

Each patrol boat is assigned to patrol boats the telephone feature must be relied upon as the method of communication. However the alarm is capable of telegraphy, and the telegraph key will be installed with each instrument so that this feature can be used between units having

personnel capable of reading and sending International Morse.

Section bases and the patrol boats attached to them are being equipped with this apparatus as fast as the transmitters and receivers are delivered. The area between New London, Conn., and Cape May, N. J., will receive first consideration and the program will be extended as quickly as possible during the present summer.

These sets are also being installed on destroyers and certain cutters. Officials of the coast guard feel that this provides an excellent means of intercommunication by both telegraphy and telephony between these vessels and such shore radio stations as may be established by the coast guard. Such traffic being handled on low wavelengths and in a band removed from the commercial radiobroadcasting and navy wavelengths will reduce to a minimum the interference which is so often caused by the vessels' spark equipment.

To each section base headquarters the coast guard expects to assign a chief radio inspector especially qualified in the installation and upkeep of radio apparatus. These men will be held responsible for the proper performance of the patrol boat radio equipment, and they will be required immediately upon the return to the base of a patrol boat to make a thorough inspection of the radio equipment and place it in good operating condition. The coast guard officials feel that as time goes on the service will learn a great deal concerning these sets and more improved methods of operation may be developed by actual experience.

## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JULY 13.

WEEB, Boston, Mass. (412.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Baseball scores; Ed Andrews and his orchestra. 10—Talk.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by Orchestra, under the direction of Arturo Puleo. 6:30

Baseball scores of games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues.

8:30—Concert by the Alippo Drum Corps.

8:30—Concert by the Boston Goldson-Wood contralto, Erie Anderson, tenor; William Burbank, accompanist. 9

Report by Edith Hansen, soprano, accompanied by the Boston Goldson-Wood.

9:30—Marked report by furnished by the State Department of Agriculture. Book review.

9:40—Book review by Bennett B. Schneider.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (245.4 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music; Emil Heimberger, violin; Eddie Evans, piano.

Wagners' concert. 6:30—Weather report.

6:30—Baseball scores, National, American, International and Eastern Leagues.

7:15—Book review.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (554 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert by vocal quartet: Miss Isabelle Vere, soprano; Miss Ada R. Webster, contralto; William Van Arnum, tenor; John W. Miller, basso. Frank Wills, accompanist; with readings by Mrs. John Vaughn; Miss Elva A. Vincent, pianist.

WJAF, New York City (452 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert by vocal quartet: Mrs. Ruth Williams, soprano; Miss Anna L. Miller, contralto; Miss Dorothy C. Clegg, tenor; Miss Dorothy Clegg, basso. Frank Wills, accompanist; with readings by Mrs. John Vaughn; Miss Elva A. Vincent, pianist.

WMC, New York City (341 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert by vocal quartet: Mrs. Ruth Williams, soprano; Miss Anna L. Miller, contralto; Miss Dorothy Clegg, tenor; Miss Dorothy Clegg, basso. Frank Wills, accompanist; with readings by Mrs. John Vaughn; Miss Elva A. Vincent, pianist.

WPAF, Atlantic City, N. J. (585 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Organ recital (request selection). Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30

Concert. 8:30—Weather report.

9:30—Organ recital; popular selections; Jean Weiner. 10—Dance orchestra; Joseph Lucas, director.

WVAF, Philadelphia, Pa. (585 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, director W. Irving Oppenheim. 8:45—United States Department of Agriculture; live stock and price report. 9:30—Book review. Uncle Wip's bedtime story and roll call.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Organ recital (request selection). Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30

Concert. 8:30—Weather report.

9:30—Organ recital; popular selections; Jean Weiner. 10—Dance orchestra; Joseph Lucas, director.

WZAF, Pittsburgh, Pa. (485 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Baseball scores; Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30

Concert. 8:30—Weather report.

9:30—Organ recital; popular selections; Jean Weiner. 10—Dance orchestra; Joseph Lucas, director.

WZAF, Pittsburgh, Pa. (485 Meters)

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WZAF, Buffalo, N. Y. (515 Meters)

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## COAST GUARD USES RADIO

Lack of Trained Operators Demands Set Designed for Simplicity

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In perfecting plans for the prevention of smuggling, officials of the United States Coast Guard realize the im-

portance of an adequate and efficient system of communication, particularly as regards communication with and between the patrol boats and their section bases. Experts of the coast guard have, therefore, developed a special radio transmitter and receiver.

Section bases and the patrol boats attached to them are being equipped with this apparatus as fast as the transmitters and receivers are delivered. The area between New London, Conn., and Cape May, N. J., will receive first consideration and the program will be extended as quickly as possible during the present summer.

These sets are also being installed on destroyers and certain cutters. Officials of the coast guard feel that this provides an excellent means of intercommunication by both telegraphy and telephony between these vessels and such shore radio stations as may be established by the coast guard. Such traffic being handled on low wavelengths and in a band removed from the commercial radiobroadcasting and navy wavelengths will reduce to a minimum the interference which is so often caused by the vessels' spark equipment.

To each section base headquarters the coast guard expects to assign a chief radio inspector especially qualified in the installation and upkeep of radio apparatus. These men will be held responsible for the proper performance of the patrol boat radio equipment, and they will be required immediately upon the return to the base of a patrol boat to make a thorough inspection of the radio equipment and place it in good operating condition. The coast guard officials feel that as time goes on the service will learn a great deal concerning these sets and more improved methods of operation may be developed by actual experience.

The equipment was designed to meet the telephone communication over the water over a daylight range of 50 miles and telegraphic communication over the water over a daylight range of 100 miles. Simplicity of operation was another important requirement. The specifications called for a frequency range of from 176 to 120 meters for the transmitter and a range of from 100 to 200 meters for the receiver.

Each patrol boat is assigned to patrol boats the telephone feature must be relied upon as the method of communication. However the alarm is capable of telegraphy, and the telegraph key will be installed with each instrument so that this feature can be used between units having

personnel capable of reading and sending International Morse.

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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Toscanini Conquers a Prejudice With "Pelleas" at La Scala

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome, June 20  
TOSCANINI has just ended a wonderful season at La Scala with "Pelleas et Melisande," a work not only unexpected, but one which on the face of it seemed scarcely suitable for the closing night of an Italian theater. For until now, this admirable work of Debussy and Maeterlinck had, in Italy, met with a welcome if not positively scandalous at least profoundly hostile (the first performance at Rome is two years ago, I think, could not be repeated). It needed, therefore, all Toscanini's determination, all his great affection for this masterpiece, and also his immense authority with the public, to risk such a struggle with any certitude of victory.

Let us hasten to say that the triumph was complete. It has rarely been given to me to be present at a performance of "Pelleas" given in an atmosphere so quiet and receptive. On occasions such as this the most devout attention is given by the public to the work of art. We see each generation in turn drawn revolt against the greatest of listeners into the finest and most eloquent of actors. But that is a very rare experience and only occurs in the event of a performance of the highest order.

### An Audacious Triumph

At La Scala "Pelleas" was given in French. This was another audacity on the part of Toscanini, as up to the present no opera in Italy has ever been sung in a foreign tongue. For my part, I believe that the English and American system of giving opera in its original language is the best. All poetry is essentially untranslatable. And still more so when it is set to music for the sake of its accents and correspondence with the melody and recitative accents cannot be displaced without destroying much of the original feeling and sound. But so far, it has not been possible to introduce this custom either into Italy or France.

And in the present case, Toscanini's experiment has provoked a violent press campaign on the part of certain ultra-nationalist newspapers, for whom the fact of Debussy's work being given in French has seemed an atrocious affront to the Italian Nation. There are disadvantages in a great past. Countries with little or no artistic history are less proud and do not bother about such trifles. But Toscanini was absolutely right in giving Maeterlinck's drama as it was conceived. The style and the no less unique way in which Debussy has solved the problem of declamation makes it imperative to preserve the French. And one can see in Toscanini's refusal of a translation not the least of the reasons for the success which this time greeted the masterpiece of Claude Debussy.

### A Dramatic Interpretation

But the chief cause of success lay in Toscanini's interpretation. One was curious to see what the greatest opera conductor of the day would do with this famous work. Of all the interpreters of the present time, Toscanini is without doubt the one who stands most completely for clarity and precision, for lucidity of speech and finally a plastic purity of the melos attaining absolute perfection. But "Pelleas" is the very opposite of a work demanding such qualities—it is all mystery, semi-darkness, murmur and no passionate cries, intimacy rather than emphasis, and fate victorious instead of the will to conquer.

But Toscanini's extraordinary pliancy has again made possible one of those tours de force of which he alone possesses the secret. Without doubt, the Scala "Pelleas" differed from the admirable Parisian creation of 1902. The element of mystery in the French interpretation which Debussy himself was careful to impose was probably more profound. But on the other hand, Toscanini's interpretation attained a dramatic intensity before unknown. An intensity all the more remarkable and moving in that it was, so to speak, entirely within and rather regardless of the restraint and rather prudish reticence with which the singers of "Pelleas" always express themselves. Never have the scenes in Golaud's bedroom, in the grotto, and those dealing with the child and the love and departure of Melisande, been surpassed in impressiveness. If sometimes the characters of "Pelleas" seem more artificial than real in their rather out-of-date sym-

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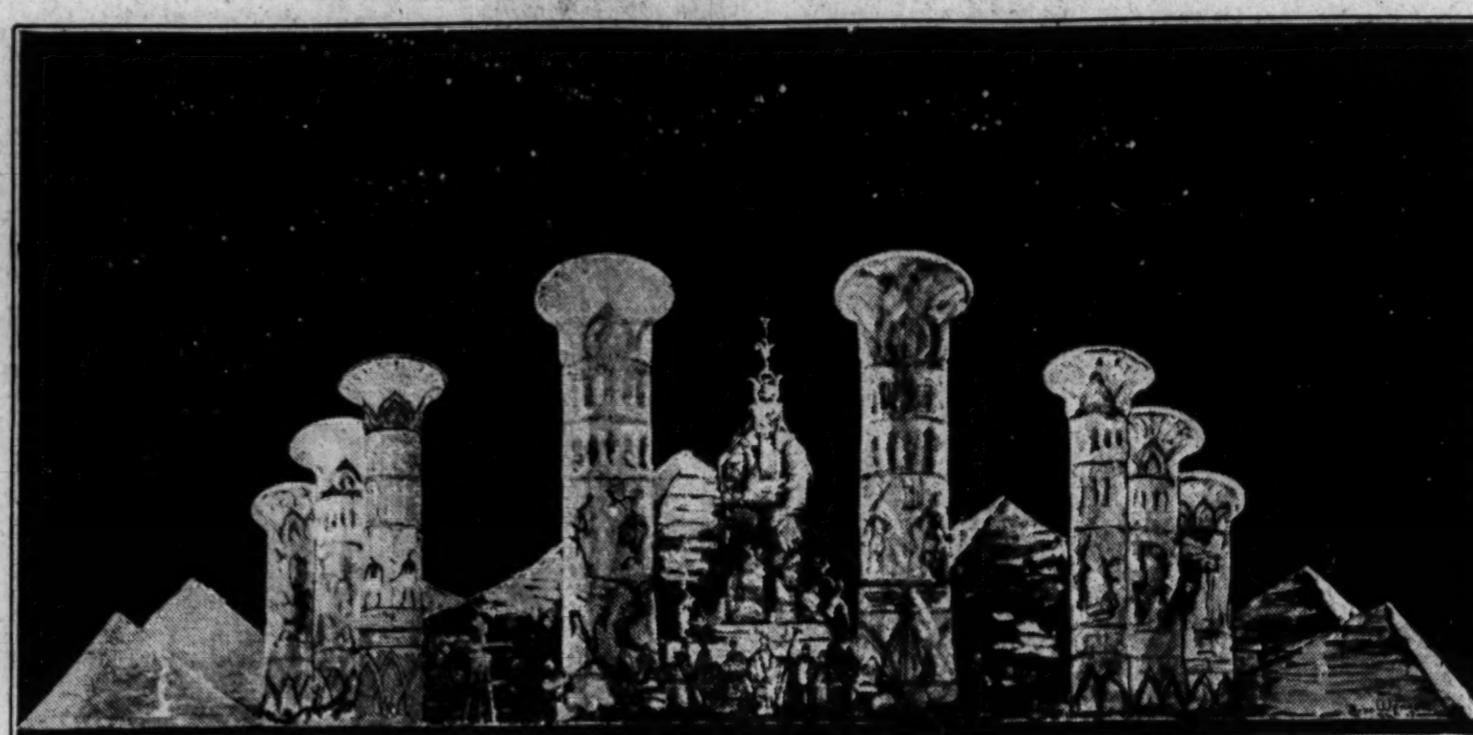
THE first question to ask your piano merchant is: "What piano action is the best?" If it is the Wessel, Nickel & Gross action, you are sure to obtain a piano instrument for famous action to found only in pianos and players of established excellence.

Since 1874 leading American piano makers have used the Wessel, Nickel & Gross action. It is the highest-priced piano action. It is built by the oldest, largest and most famous maker of high-grade piano actions. Look for the octagonal trade-mark (shown above) stamped on every Wessel, Nickel & Gross action.

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When you buy an upright grand, square grand, or square piano, insist on the Wessel, Nickel & Gross piano action.

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## TEMPLE SCENE OF "AIDA" TO BE STAGED IN A BASEBALL FIELD



ONE OF JOHN WENGER'S DESIGNS FOR THE NEW YORK FREE-MUNICIPAL OPERA

## Municipal Opera for New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 8  
OPERA, which first seized hold

of the social imagination of New York 100 years ago, when

Garcia came here with a troupe of singers from London, has at last

caught the municipal fancy and will, according to well-perfected ar-

rangements, have an open-airing under the auspices of Philip Berolz-

heimer, the City Chamberlain, at

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, in August.

"Don Giovanni" and "The Barber of Seville" were the attractions, and

pay your money to hear them, in

the fiftieth year of the Independ-

ence of the United States. "Faust,"

"Aida," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and

"Pagliacci" are billed, and no charge

to listen, in the one hundred and

fiftieth. It was elegant Mozart and

satiric Rossini in 1825, with only the

supporting public invited. It is

romantic Gounod, grandiloquent

Verdi and realistic Mascagni and

Leoncavallo in 1925, with all citi-

zens bidden to attend.

As for Garcia's opera company, I

do not if disclosed much originality

but I am convinced that it showed

such a lack of practicality of interpre-

ation; and I am not surprised

that the arias of Rosina, Figaro and

Don Basilio in "The Barber" repre-

sented, at the time, the most modern

thing in dramatic composition. In

the case of Mr. Berolzheimer's com-

pany—no; let us say Joshua Zuro's,

since Mr. Zuro is the actual impre-

sario—i question it will develop

great artistic individuality either.

Opera in America has always been

copy, not only in subject-matter but

also in style of presentation, of operatic

models.

Moreover, did not the municipal

authorities of New York lately ex-

hibit a most unpromising policy in

relation to music? They held in their hands the finest band concert

imaginable and threw them completely away. Yes, but mayors and

chamberlains, having great re-

sources at command, need not ex-

periment grandly and cast into the

waste-can unhesitatingly. In re-

gard, then, to the Ebbets Field

project, "Aida" given on August 1,

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" on Au-

gust 5 and 8, and on August 8 and

9 three massive arena produc-

tions, with four days between the

first and second of them and three

days between the second and third.

If Mr. Zuro can put them through

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

48th ST. THUR. EVENINGS 8:30, MATS.

2ND WED. (POP.) AND SAT. 2:30.

"Hilarious Musical Comedy"

ENGAGED

JOLSON'S 59th ST. & 7th Ave. Eve. 8:30

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IN HEIDELBERG

Chasin's 46th ST. Thurs. W. of By. Eve. 8:15

Mats. Sat. only. 2:30

The Laugh Sensation

IS ZAT SO?

TO SEE: "Amy Leslie, New York."

CHICAGO

PRINCES EYES AT 8:15. MATS.

WED. & SAT. AT 2:15

CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH

IS ZAT SO?

"PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK

TO SEE: "Amy Leslie, New York."

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

SHUBERT EYES AT 8:15. MATS.

WED. & SAT. AT 2:15

SHUBERT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

IS ZAT SO?

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TO SEE: "Amy Leslie, New York."

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Japanese View of English Poetry

**L**angland and Chaucer, by Ikuo Iijima. Four Seas Company, \$3.50. This book is interesting for a number of reasons that have only a fortuitous connection with its chief purpose. It is, in the first place, a fairly extended consideration of English poetry at the hands of a Japanese gentleman of cultured and Western education. It is, therefore, a document in international penetration. It is spiced here and there with references to the literatures of China and of Japan; it is, indeed, addressed largely to the aspiring intelligentsia of those countries. It comes, then, to the regular reader of criticism in the nature of a relief from the conventional treatises.

Though it might have been better written, it has something else for the sake of which one may, for the nonce, dispense with the highest standards of critical purity. The author, moreover, insists that he wishes to be critical rather than literary. "A literary era with flowery words is the object I want to keep away from me at a far distance as much as possible." In this, surely enough, he succeeds; the reaction one imagines, is double: from the pitfall of sonorous verbiage in which commentators are wont to drown their deficiencies, and from the temptations held out by an Oriental exuberance in his native tongue.

Mr. Iijima is interested not so much in the personalities of the poets, in their biographies and the apparatus of anecdote that gathers about the labors of the great, as in those labors themselves. He has discovered a double stream in the course of English poetry: a stream that at times runs parallel with its sister, and at other times blends with it in its complementary river. He has chosen Langland as the archetype of the one manifestation, and Chaucer of the other. Then, singling out three epochs of English literature as the salient ones, he proceeds to show how the representative poets of each epoch exemplify his thesis.

Before entering upon his task, he gives a succinct summary of the racial amalgam that has produced the English poetic personality; of the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons and the Norman. The imagination of the one, the high seriousness of the other, the intriguing German diplomatist."

## A First-Rate Editor

H. W. M. (H. W. Massingham), by Harold J. Massingham. London: Jonathan Cape, £2.6d.

**A** FIRST-RATE editor is a very rare bird indeed: two or three to a generation, in contrast to swarms of authors, is as much as we get; and Massingham was in the first of that very select flight." Thus G. B. S. sums up H. W. M.'s place in the world of letters. Nearly all of Massingham's vast literary output is scattered about through the periodicals that he edited, and in the book under review the attempt has been made to compile a kind of anthology of his writings selected for the purpose of his Monitor "Diary" a new and strangely congenial example.

Interpreted among this collection is to be found in the chapter, "The Press and the People," where he speaks enthusiastically of the Monitor's news service and of its standard of journalism. There is no doubt that in this, as in other questions, the technical advantages of such a paper were uppermost in his thoughts. "It seems reasonable to hope," he adds, "that what America can do, we can do too."

In 1919 Massingham visited the United States, and it was on his return journey that I first became acquainted with him. This acquaintance later ripened into friendship. He was full of enthusiasm for this new world that he had just visited for the first time, although perhaps a little overwhelmed. His impressions were published in the Nation and are included in the present volume. He found de Tocqueville, whose "Democracy in America" was first published in 1835, a great help in shaping his views, as the penetrating observations of 90 years ago afforded a valuable clue in the tendencies of today.

Behind the front he showed to the world," writes J. L. Hammond, "laughing, bantering, winking, affectionate, like a man without a secret or a care, he nursed an impenetrable isolation." And this from G. B. S.: "Well, as I knew him, especially in his later years in the Adelphi, where he so often came upstairs to lunch with us, I knew very little about him, except what I saw."

Perhaps H. M. Tomlinson's is the most revealing commentary because, working as literary editor on the Nation, a peculiar bond of intimacy was established between him and his chief. So much of Massingham's editorial activities were concerned with the world of politics—because he was always editor of party journals—that most people assumed that he was in love with politics and anything else. But Tomlinson says: "At bottom Massingham was not interested in the political game, but in ethics, and his inconsistencies, which were sometimes amusing, came out of trying to see morals and politics closely related."

Massingham had a remarkable, if somewhat unbalanced, capacity for seeing the prominent public men of the hour as either heaven-endowed champions of the cause of righteousness or as messengers of Satan equipped with hoofs, horns and tail complete. In the latter case he did not spare the sharpness of his invective and I have seen him work himself into a fury over the mere narration of what he regarded as the iniquities of a political leader—a man moreover whom once he had chosen for his leader.

When he talked or wrote in this way it was difficult to feel offended with him because it was so evident that the disgust which he expressed was not so much that of personal animosity as heart-sick disappointment that once again a champion had been found lacking in the chivalrous qualities and high integrity which H. W. M. regarded as the true ideal for one who had espoused humanity's welfare. He hated shams, vested interests and all forms of tyranny.

The Labor Party, whose cause he latterly espoused, appealed to him as a Party which had peace most at heart and which would in that probability accomplish most in that direction, but he had no use for Marxian thinking and disliked the

feeling for form characteristic of the third, find issue in either of Mr. Iijima's divisions. Taking his terminology from Watts-Dunton, he calls the first, "pleasure of mere representation" and the second, "pleasure of symbol and ethical motif." The distinction is hardly a new one; it has been better summarized by a divergence between the aesthetic and the ethical. With the first, Iijima associates form with the second, substance; with the first, romance; with the second, vision and preoccupation with conduct. Chaucer is the chief representative of the poetry of form as Langland is of the poetry of substance. The development of form was slow in Anglo-Saxon verse; substance for long was all-sufficient.

The poets selected as exemplars of these attitudes and characteristics are Spenser; Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats; Tennyson and Browning. The first includes both streams; as to the

others, any one acquainted with English literature may readily guess on which side Mr. Iijima places them.

We catch a glimpse of the influences operating upon Japanese youth today in Mr. Iijima's closing paragraphs, wherein he counsels against a mere "imitative internationalism of art." However, had our young Japanese of letters but may try to catch and assimilate the experience and mode of thinking of such great men of letters as Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Romain Rolland or Whitman, their production will never be classed as French, Russian or American literature; it will always remain a Japanese literary production.

Literature is the natural and spontaneous production of a race. It can never be made in the way we can clay into some definite patterns. Initiation will never make great literature; for literature is the production of a great individuality pitted against her intellectual self.

She reveals herself further as on the

A VACHEL LINDSAY DRAWING



ONE OF THE POET'S ILLUSTRATIONS

For the New Edition of His Collected Poems, Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

## Defending a Diplomatist

The Real von Kuhlmann, by Thomas Rhodes. London: Noel Douglas, £3.

**M** R. RHODES' purpose is not so much to present to us the real Von Kuhlmann as to dispose of an unreal version of that much vilified diplomatist. Only for a brief moment do we make any contact with the man who may be more than another member of the German Embassy, attracted to himself London's distrust in the critical summer months of 1914. It is too slight an acquaintance to permit us to share Mr. Rhodes' confidence in his friend. Rather does it help us to understand Von Kuhlmann's unpopularity.

Von Kuhlmann whom we see "disposed in the further corner of the couch" before the canopied fireplace of his London library, talking things over with the author, is an exceptionally able man, too shrewd and purposeful perhaps to find his way to the diplomatic heart-strings of social London. We can understand from this glimpse how a lunch-hour conversation might leave with Mr. Steed of *The Times* the impression that Von Kuhlmann was "a very interesting type of superficially jovial, cynically friendly and whole-heartedly intriguing German diplomatist."

Before entering upon his task, he gives a succinct summary of the racial amalgam that has produced the English poetic personality; of the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons and the Norman. The imagination of the one, the high seriousness of the other,

the forepart which its race has inherited from the oldest time of the history of that race." Here, Iijima is fundamentally sound, and by no means in opposition to any really valid artistic internationalism.

"Langland and Chaucer" traces an informative and diverting by-path on the highroad of our literary criticism; the author, using his own terminology, reveals a blending of both the Langlandian and the Chaucerian, with a preponderance in favor of the former.

## "Inner Circle"

Inner Circle, by Ethel Colburn Mayne. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.

**I**N this volume of short stories Ethel Colburn Mayne once again reveals herself, gives delicate, studied portraits of herself in her various moods, of her emotional self, pitted against her intellectual self. She reveals herself further as on the

foremost women writers of England, author of writings full of understanding, grace, and beauty. It is not enough to compare her—as has been done so often—to Katherine Mansfield for, while they have a delicacy of writing in common, their results are on a quite different key.

Miss Mayne has a greater control over her emotions than Miss Mansfield had; she is not swept away for moments at a time into a state of ecstasy at the poignancy of some emotional response. But for all that her writing has a depth of feeling all the more effective for its semi-suppression.

They are light, some of these stories, but not gay, with an agreeable, a subtly saturated solemnity about them. For the others, they are steeped here and there with bright touches calculated not so much to relieve as to provide contrast to make the feeling more intense.

There is the quite Mansfieldian story, "The Picnic" in which Rosamund, seven, wanders off from the picnic for a blue flower. She gets lost, argues herself seriously out of the condition of panic and fight, but in spite of herself finds the mountains and trees taking on terrifying shapes. When she is found, she is cut by their amusement. She was not over five minutes, perhaps, and was not far away, true, but to Rosamund it had been lost. Told from the child's viewpoint, it has a wonder and freshness and naturalness.

"The Latchkey" is unusual, a story of a woman who is impulsive, unshaming but misunderstood, whose motives are questioned, who is rebuffed and who, for a bitter moment, sees herself impersonal and clearly, "Black Magic" is a short tale of the triangle of which one of the angles completely out of tune with the other two but who leaves her mark over on at least one of them. "Stripes" is a study of the effect of clothes on character and a girl's attempt not to let a striped blouse be the cause of a second girl's unhappiness. "White Hair" is a haunting story, of a woman whose beauty came too late, while "Campaign" tells of the mental struggle of a woman against the overpowering and relentless campaign of an organized work.

These stories are not easily forgotten because of their material and the manner of their presentation. While in no way autobiographical, they are so personal, so subjective as to be intense.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Homer and His Influence, by John A. Scott. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Aristophanes, His Plays and His Influence, by Louis E. Lord. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Ancient and Modern Rome, by Senator and Mrs. Charles E. Smith. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Aristostellans, by John Learie Stock. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

Jungle Days, by William Beebe. New York: P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Memories of Forty-eight Years' Service, by General Sir H. Grace Smith-Dorrien. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. \$8.

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## James Agate's Reviews

The Contemporary Theater 1924, by James Agate. London: Chapman & Hall. 1s. 6d. net.

**T**HIS book is a reprint of James Agate's criticisms of the London drama, which have appeared in the *Sunday Times*, London, throughout the year 1924; and as such constitutes an extremely encouraging record; for, despite all that is said of the decadence of the English drama, amongst the 50 odd plays which Mr. Agate criticizes, and of which at least half are original English plays, there is scarcely one that is not worth writing about.

As a dramatic critic, makes such blundering? Professor Hudson believes it is more capable of doing so now than ever before. Since the last war there has come into being the regular conferences of the League of Nations at Geneva. These, it is said, have a greater machinery for proper ventilation of disputes before resort to arms, as in the Corfu crisis, but also a natural check on any prospective belligerents who would assume, as belligerents usually do, that they are fighting to vindicate the interests of humanity at large.

Such machinery, he thinks, makes almost impossible a hasty recourse to arms such as surprised the world in 1914. It will help to establish the cause of war.

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These stories are not easily forgotten because of their material and the manner of their presentation. While in no way autobiographical, they are so personal, so subjective as to be intense.

After Professor Hudson's eminently sane and inspiring discourse the reader will find himself more or less impervious to the alarms which the remaining two participants in the symposium seem anxious to raise. If he is interested in knowing which of gas is most suitable for destroying populations en masse, he will find the subject pleasantly discussed by Dr. Hall in the opening address. If he wishes to refresh his memory on the alarming facility with which public opinion was drafted and disciplined by expert propaganda in the course of the last war, he can rely upon Professor Versailles' "doubtless freedom of navigation upon the seas," though the Treaty of Versailles does not allude to the subject.

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On the other hand, in his appraisement of the lesser characters in a production of the "Merchant of Venice," he falls to the temptation to be too terse.

In addition to the articles upon plays there are three special articles upon Eleanor Duse, William Archer, and Arthur Roberts; a tragedian, a all-audience and a comedian. They all show the man of real power and expert, and it is a measure of Agate's attitude to his life and work that he seems happiest with the comedian.

On the whole, Agate generally puts his finger on the point, though sometimes, perhaps, he cannot quite see it, and then tries a little camouflage which deceives nobody!

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## THE HOME FORUM

Then and Now—Charles Dudley Warner

TRIM, straight figure of good height, a smart suit of good material from a breast pocket; a strong, keen, kindly face, genial eyes; abundant, soft iron-gray hair; such was Charles Dudley Warner, in appearance, speaking before the New Century Club of Philadelphia. He did not talk about himself; he did not talk about literature; he described vividly his visit to a noted prison, concluding his talk logically with the records of the prisoners that they had instructed in the life of Jesus. Thus was revealed one of his dominant interests—philanthropy. It found literary expression in his "Papers on Penology."

Perhaps as an author he is the more companionable that he writes not from the topmost peak of genius like the New England Brahmins, but from an elevated mesa. Charles Dudley Warner was essentially serious-minded and of high ideals. Born in 1829, in Massachusetts of Puritan stock, how could he be otherwise? It was the New England of Bryant with whom Warner collaborated; of Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier.

He was college-bred at Hamilton and a prizeman in English. Thus early his true bent was evidenced. It was during his college years, too, that he began to contribute to Knickerbocker and Putnam's.

Thus, firmly rooted in the best traditions of his day and happily trained, set forth to the wide country. When twenty-four, he spent a year with a surveyor's party on the Missouri frontier. Imagine the breadth of that adventure to the closely-reared New England youth. He had not completely found himself, however, for 1854 found him at school again, studying law in the University of Pennsylvania in the City of Brotherly Love. What a discipline for his future as a writer of editorials, travels, essays, and, at last, fiction! What a preparation; developing shrewd observation, logical deduction, impartial viewpoint, attention to detail.

His speculative, executive side still uppermost and the literary in abeyance, he practiced law in the noisy and bustling city of Chicago for four years. It was like an additional university course. Then, as in Beethoven's Fifth, came the knock of fate in the form of a call to the assistant editorship of the "Hartford Press." Born adventurer that he was, however, living was always too full to be covered entirely by one hat. His editorial duties exacted more of his energies, not his material. Did he go abroad? The spectacles he wore looked upon a fascinating world which he could transcribe for his readers in terms as fascinating. Did he make a garden? From even this ancient and homely occupation he produced such novel and engaging literature as to earn a reputation as both essayist and humorist. The humorous side came out again emphatically in "Backlog Studies" and in "The Gilded Age," which he wrote jointly with Mark Twain. Now it is risky to establish pri-

marily a reputation for humor. Thereafter, it is usually difficult to persuade your public to take you seriously; but the humor of Warner was classic. He was the lineal descendant of Addison, Steele, Lamb, and the brother by quill of Washington Irving of the Sketchbook. There is the same dominant individuality of viewpoint entirely essential to the essayist, the same sparkle, keen observation, scholarly style.

Said Brander Matthews of Warner's humor: "It is the easy feeling of a scholar and a gentleman."

♦ ♦ ♦

Never was writer more comradely. His pictures are pencilled with kindness, but crayoned in with kindness. One charm of such writing is its unexpectedness. You are never quite sure, by watching the writer's eye, whether he jests or is in earnest. He does not know himself whether the sentence he is writing will terminate with a tear or a smile or merely a pleasant expression. Broadly speaking, most of his work is essay. In other words, what might have been mere description or narration was intermingled with his own interested and interesting personality.

He always found material ready to his hand, writing in Boston and in "Wilderness" as he portrayed his early surroundings. In "Studies in the South and West," "Comments on Canada," "Our Italy,"—he describes vitally other portions of his country. His bits of travel abroad flowered into "Saunterings," "My Winter on the Nile," "In the Levant," and other books.

"Horseback"—a tour through Virginia—is particularly notable for its judicial aspect, depicting as it does, accurately without bias, the condition of the south. "He had," says Mr. Vedder, "power to see things as they are, undistorted by the media of current ideas."

From editing a newspaper to editing one of the "Big Four" magazines was progress. His name will vibrate as long as there are Harper's—so well did he preside over The Drawer, and The Study.

Mr. Matthews adjudges Mr. Warner's entrance into fiction a distinct advance. This position is assailable. It is a question whether, in artistry and utility fiction ranks higher than essay and the editorial. The inimitable character-study—"Calvin"—shows as warm a touch as may be; the subject being the cat given to the Warner household by Mrs. Stowe, and which was named for Professor Stowe.

♦ ♦ ♦

Essays such as Warner's are of no one age. They live. In a sense Charles Dudley Warner was ahead of his age. He was so adaptable that we can picture him stepping into the present ready with wise witticisms upon the changes of the years.

The indefatigable energy which kept one hand writing editorials and the other inditing travels, essays and novels—brought forth late in his career two important series—"American Men of Letters" and (last of all) "A Library of the World's Best Literature." It is because of these series that he is best known today. From the shelves of every public library in the country these valuable reference books circulate. They are standard.

Did he never write poetry? So apt and felicitous a collier of phrases, so tender a comrade, so sincere a lover of nature—why not? There was Polly for inspiration—Polly who sat "in the shade, near the strawberry-beds to shell peas." Do you not believe that somewhere in New England is an old inscription in whose rose-scented, secret drawer lies a sheaf of "Verses to Polly?" signed C. D. W. H. M. B. H.

## Constellations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies,  
Bright are the wondrous beauties of the stars;  
And the moon, like a loving mother, lies  
Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies,  
Like a sentinel, with far-reaching eyes,  
Sending thoughts of cheer down her silver bars.  
Far in the blue-domed pathways of the skies,  
Bright are the wondrous beauties of the stars.

Eugenie du Maurier.

## The Chord-of-Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Harmony, in its modern sense of clothing a melodic note or series of notes with chords, or of providing a chord pleasant to the ear by itself, could not arrive until the key system was discovered, but the earliest attempts at harmony as an accompaniment followed rapidly on the first rough organization of tonality. It did not, as you might think, take the form of accompaniment while the melody was in progress, but of stating, at the end of a phrase, what the chord-of-rest for the moment might be.

I have myself heard two curious examples. One was, many years ago, in a remote Irish village, where a harpist had learned from his father, who in turn had learned from his father—and so on for countless generations—sang a song in "The Scope of Music."

way in which, I am sure, it might have been sung five hundred years ago. The only use made of the harp was to "thrum" a chord, generally tonic or dominant, at the end of a phrase. The other case was in Kimberley, in 1913, when a native sat by the roadside playing a tune with a bow on a single-stringed instrument, using intervals unknown in European music. And at each important phrase-end he played a little figure of notes so rapidly as to give the impression that it was a chord. So you must not think of the earliest harmony as an attempt to make chords do most of the things they now do for you and me, but rather as an expression of the dawn of a new era. A single chord at the end of a phrase could act as a mental milestone.—Percy C. Buck.

## Nautilus

(Sea Pieces: Macdowell)

Surely it is a fairy boat that sails So lightly, dancing over the blue waves!  
The little leaping waves that hurl themselves  
Against the slim white prow that races on  
Dispersing them. And I can almost hear—  
Her joyous shout as through a merry crowd  
Of eager tumbling wavelets she goes skimming:  
The Nautilus, as lovely as a sea-nymph,  
With warm soft curves, and a full load of canvas.

J. C. Bird.

## "If a man think himself to be something"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**I**N THE sixth chapter of his epistles to the Galatians, Paul glories in the cross of Christ which he is privileged to bear, and at the same time warns the brethren against the evils of self-love and self-glorification. "For," he declares, "if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." Manifestly, the apostle was discriminating between the real and the false, between the man created in God's image and the counterfeit so-called man, a false sense of reality.

The apostle's words contain a precept of priceless value for all who have ears to hear and eyes to see. How could so important a lesson as the necessity for mortals to practice self-abnegation have been more graphically expressed? "If a man think himself to be something," clearly implies a situation common to mortals, in which the false sense of man is mistaken for the true, and an erroneous concept of man takes precedence in thoughts over God's perfect idea; thus does a mortal deceive himself.

The false sense of selfhood which men manifest and hold to as real, in Paul's language, is nothing; and by holding to it as real and true, they shut themselves off from the real. Surely no one enjoys being self-deceived. Then is it not our great privilege, in the light of Paul's pregnant words, to make sure that we are not among those who are thus misled?

In speaking of the sinner who, by his mental attitude, deceives himself, Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339), "He is joining in a conspiracy against himself,—against his own awakening to the awful unreality by which he has been deceived." Here is plainly marked the course of a mortal who by his insistence upon his human personality as the real man is conspiring against his own welfare. By his very insistence, by the tenacity of his belief, he increases the difficulty of awakening from his illusion.

But, one may inquire, am I to despise myself; am I literally to think of myself as nothing, as Paul declares? The answer to these questions involves the problem of reality, of God, the real man, and the counterfeit, or mortal. The man whom God made in His own image and likeness is the spiritual and perfect man, is God's and eternal life.

## Number 17 Gough Square

the definitions were coined that have given the world so much amusement: "Windward," and "Leeward," and "Tory" and "Oats," and "Pension" and "Pastern," which Johnson defines as the knee of a horse. You remember, of course, his reply to the lady who taxed him with the blunder and asked him how he came to make it: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." What a wonderful book it is! As the little boy said, "full of words and all of 'em different."—A. Edward Newton, in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

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Carlops. From an Etching by Margaret Manuel

## Collecting Stone Tablets

The longer I follow it, the better I like my particular branch of collecting. These inscriptions cost me nothing in vulgar coin. It is not the stones that I collect, not even their photographic facsimiles. The carving is generally simple enough, all in capitals, with larger letters for the illustrious name. There is nothing remarkable in the looks of the inscription except for the arrangement of the words in groups for the rhetorical effect. It is the words which I make my own, those literary symbols which contain the honored spirits of the memorial. This is an outdoor sport, which sorts well with my love of movement and makes me better acquainted with my favorite cities than anything else could do, taking me into many an obscure street, many an unfigured quay, I used to envy my architectural friend who spent his days so happily copying doorways and windows for the enrichment of American houses. But now I, who cannot draw, have something as tangible to take home with me, and something more congenial to my love of letters. It has the advantage of bringing me closer grips with the language. The evening, by rapidly in puzzling out the meaning of this ancient Latin or finding an English equivalent for this lower-sounding Italian. And, above all, it gives at least a partial answer to the inconsistent questions: What sort of people lived in these strange houses?

For my specialty is tablets on house-fronts. Every collector must limit himself, if only to give individual character to his pursuit. Until I came to Paris I dealt not at all in monuments to the form of statues. In Paris I have been obliged to extend the scope of my enterprise for the simple reason that here they put on statues what in Italy they put on house-fronts. Memorial tablets they do have in Paris, and are gratifying to see, but Massenet lived in such a house in the Rue de Vaugirard, that this cream-colored eighteenth-century house in the Rue Montparnasse, with its shutters and dormer windows, and its little court overgrown with ivy, was the name of Sainte-Beuve. But the French have not cultivated like the Italians the art of memorial rhetoric. In those tablets they confine themselves to what are called vital statistics; and it makes dry reading after Florence and Venice.

The list of a man's virtues is likely to be longer in proportion to his obscurity. When it is a Leonardo da Vinci who is in question there is no occasion for rambling in cities of any object where we are never sure whether it be hand-made or machine-made. Handwork in the future should be judged by higher standards—that is, aesthetic standards.

Another trouble with the machine is its perfect repetition. No artisan has the interest to do a thing twice in the same way, and well Thorac was right in refusing to make a second perfect model. There is a constant change in hand-work, either a variation in detail or a difference of quality in all repetitions, whether it be in carving or in weaving or whatever, which gives the work interest and vitality.—Charles Downing Lay in The Forum.

Come to Puidoux. Leave the sunnier places of the earth to educate the multitudes, and seek the modest regions half-way up, which the railway hurries by and Baedeker dismisses with a line and a half of fine print. Taking this railway from Berne, we are gently pulled through a country which surprised one accustomed to peaks, because it is actually level. We stop at many little stations, and at one of these, just as the wide country is shadowed with purple, we descend. No taxis or porters! How convey our luggage? No method, we are assured,

tomorrow, we might see, but tonight the general will not carry what they wish. And the bus, half an hour away! And no "chambre" available in the country-side, for it is having

Filled with glee and laden with suitcases, we make our way slowly up the country road. What a fragrance and what silence! The two are a presence, like music. Far away, there is a mountain line, dark starlit; we leave the road for a grassy scener; we arrive, swiftly to throw aside consciousness with our luggage, and rest till morning, aware only that a little brook is talking beneath our windows.

In this house lived John Ruskin, 1877, priest of art. In our stones, in San Marco, in every night of Italy, he sought at once the soul of the people, the soul of the marble, every bronze, every canvas, every object whatsoever cried out to him. Beauty is Religion if virtue of man inspires it and reverence of the people welcomes it. The commune of Venice in gratitude.

And in Florence they have not forgotten the English woman who did so much to make them understand that Northern hearts are as warm as their own. In the year when Italy entered the world war, on the Cassa Guidi, the house of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the commune of Florence had engraved, in English and Italian, the famous lines from her poem:

I hear, last night a little child go singing  
Neath Casa Guidi windows by the church,  
O bella libertà, O bella!

I have no idea whether this is poetry, these lines are reminiscent of those of Chaucer about the singing boy in his Tale of the Prior's. But there is everything in them to move the feelings of the child, the singing, the light of the church, the windows, all together in so short space, and leading to that incomparable sequence of sounds and sentiments, "O bella libertà, O bella!" Even I, who am not Italian, and was not yet born in the great year of Garibaldi, even I can hardly keep back my tears whenever I read those lines; and I can imagine what a veteran of 1863 might feel, coming upon these verses on the walls of the Casa Guidi.—Joseph Warren Beech, in The Yale Review.

Leeman, the Lake of Poets

The Switzerland of the Swiss? Is there really such a thing? Tourists everywhere—subduing the Jungfrau, climbing Alpine heights, tramping up the "domestic" Rigi—no, there is no solitude in these heights. We exist in the spread of the love of nature, but what are the lovers of nature to do here?

Come to Puidoux. Leave the sunnier places of the earth to educate the multitudes, and seek the modest regions half-way up, which the railway hurries by and Baedeker dismisses with a line and a half of fine print. Taking this railway from Berne, we are gently pulled through a country which surprised one accustomed to peaks, because it is actually level. We stop at many little stations, and at one of these, just as the wide country is shadowed with purple, we descend. No taxis or porters! How convey our luggage? No method, we are assured,

Stand upright! speak thy thoughts! declare The truth thou hast, that all may share! Be bold! proclaim it everywhere! They only live who do.

Lewis Morris.

This Rising was but a link in the chain of events which eventually led to the establishment of complete freedom in religious worship in Scotland.

## Dare!

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Saturday, July 11, 1925

## SPECIALTIES FEATURE OF THE TRADING

Quiet Short Session on Exchange—Narrow Price Movement

NEW YORK July 11 (P)—With few exception, price movements in today's brief session of the stock market were narrow and generally inconsequential.

Bear traders succeeded in forcing sharp reactions in a few issues lacking inside support. U. S. Cast Iron was being hammered down more than 12 points to 139, but subsequent short covering carried it back to around 146.

Steady accumulation of some of the standard industrials, notably American Can, was a supporting influence in other issues. Some of the railroad operations in most issues, although Dodge Brothers common, which established a new peak just under 30, held firm around that price.

Animated bidding also took place in Certain-Teed products during the last hour. Indian Motors, Atlantic Refining, General Baking and Foundation Company sold down 2 points or more.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Buyers were active in the stock market in today's early bond trading, with activity restricted by the retention of former money rates over the week-end.

Prices in most sections of the list continued to advance, but only recorded only moderate increases. Some railroad issues, including Seaboard adjustment, were in demand at the opening, and sold fractionally higher.

Pan-American Petroleum was also re-

covered a part of yesterday's loss.

U. S. Government obligations were more active, but failed to follow a uniform price trend.

ENORMOUS BUILDING VOLUME REPORTED FOR LAST MONTH

June was another month of enormous building volume, according to E. W. Dodge Corporation. Contracts awarded in the 35 western states (which included about 7% of the total construction volume of the country) amounted to \$450,000,000. This was only \$7,000,000 less than the highest record figure, which was set in April. The increase over May was 9 per cent. The June figure, nearly 40 per cent. It is rather unusual for the June building volume to exceed that of May.

Each month of the last quarter has had a larger building total than the previous month, up to April. The first quarter of 1925 increased \$41,000,000 over the first quarter of 1924; the second quarter of this year increased \$284,000,000 over the second quarter of last year. The total increase during the last six months has been \$600,000,000, which is nearly 15 per cent. This increase has brought the total construction of the first half of 1925 up to \$2,660,730,700.

The June record included the following building items: \$208,532,500 or 49 percent of all construction for residential buildings; \$291,5700, or 17 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$92,151,900, or 17 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$64,584,800, or 12 per cent, for educational buildings; and \$25,160,000, or 5 per cent, for industrial buildings.

Contemplated new work reported in June amounted to \$667,876,600. This was 6 per cent less than the amount reported in May, but 54 per cent greater than the amount reported in June of last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The estate of Victor Herbert, composer, was valued at \$55,156, less than enough to pay bequests in full.

Twenty thousand Liege metal workers announce they will strike July 16 making a total of 60,000 strikers. Belgian hotel costing around \$1,250,000, to be erected at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL NEW YORK, July 11—Of \$75,910 gross income of the American International Corporation, the second quarter was \$10,000 less than the first on the purchase and sale of securities compared with \$280,000 in the first quarter. These increases in income, increasing profits indicate that there has been use and care and judgment in its investments. At the same time, the company's earnings outside of uncertain stock market operations, is still rather low.

CANADIAN CROP REPORT OTTAWA, July 11—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a crop report issued yesterday, estimates a yield of 265,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 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## EDITORIALS

The problem of immigration in France has been the subject of considerable discussion. It is particularly the Italian settlements in the southwest of the country which have brought a demand for some system of regulation. Although from time to time one hears much of the xenophobia of the French, the truth is that France is, on the whole, a country which is exceedingly hospitable to the foreigner. It is hospitable by inclination, but it is also hospitable by necessity. Perhaps as the necessity grows greater, France becomes more restive.

With a diminishing birth rate and a scarcity of labor power, France cannot do otherwise than open its doors to floods of foreign immigrants who come from all the surrounding countries of Europe—from Poland, from Czechoslovakia, from Rumania, from Spain, and above all, from Italy. The foreign tourist from North and South America, from England, from Scandinavia and from other parts of the world, brings a good deal of money which cannot but be welcome. A number of trades depend upon the tourist. But it is especially the relations between Italy and France which are being canvassed at this moment.

The French regard the Italians as belonging to the same Latin race, and they render great services in cultivating the French soil which would otherwise be abandoned. What troubles the French is that there is being pursued a veritable enterprise of dispossession, strong and durable. The Italian immigrants pursue large designs. They have projects which will take many years to fulfill. They are introducing cattle which cannot immediately become acclimated. They cultivate silkworms. They set up farinaceous factories. In short, they come to stay. Can they be assimilated? Possibly they can. But it is pointed out that for the first time for many centuries a foreign people is in large numbers in a body taking possession of a part of France.

Italy is a country which, in spite of its present difficulties, is destined to expand and to take a foremost rank among the European nations at a moment when France requires much wisdom and energy to maintain its position. While Italy is submerging France in the south, other peoples are invading France at Paris, in the north; in Normandy, on the Côte d'Azur; on the Basque coast, and it is even apprehended that the Germans may purchase fields and factories wholesale.

In these circumstances, without taxing the French with inhospitality, it is not surprising that they should be concerned with the elaboration of a policy of immigration. Le Journal has shown itself particularly active in the campaign, not for the exclusion of the foreigner, but for the defense of the French against an influx which may be undesirable and may attain such proportions as to become dangerous for the national unity. What is asked is not the erection of barriers against the invasion, but the framing of rules which would scatter immigrants, who at present show a tendency to concentrate in colonies, for the purpose of assuring their gradual absorption.

One measure which it is held should be taken is intended to prevent the sale of large tracts of land to foreigners in perpetuity. There is no objection to leasing, but there is grave objection to the sale of land to those who do not wish ultimately to accept French nationality for themselves and their children. There can be no doubt that the problem presents itself as serious to a large mass of the French people, and it is difficult to draw up suitable regulations which would not be unfair to the foreigner, whose aid is, after all, indispensable, but which at the same time would assure the French character of France.

It is possible to ignore the problem today, but in a few years it will be quite impossible—if the present movement of immigration continues and even expands, as it doubtless will—to neglect the strange situation. One can only hope that in anything that is done the French will scrupulously refrain from the very appearance of xenophobia, and will not allow hospitality to be converted into hostility.

Manufacturers in the United States have concerned themselves in the past to only a limited degree with foreign markets. The huge and growing mass of the population of the United States, with the most varied and insistent wants and needs to be found. In the world, has focused attention on the home market. The great bulk of manufacturers have given little thought or study to foreign trade. Such influence as they have been able to bring to bear on politicians and legislation has been devoted to developing and conserving interior commerce, and to the creation of tariff barriers that would keep the home market as free as possible from foreign competition, with little consideration of the nature and problems of international trade and with only a limited look into the long future of the country.

Conditions are changing rapidly, however, and the number of American manufacturers, business-men and financiers who realize that the United States cannot keep to itself commercially, that the problems of the payment of foreign debts and German reparations are intricately interwoven with the exchange of products between nations, and that the United States, to be sure of permanent and stable prosperity, must develop and extend its foreign markets, is increasing rapidly. Associations of manufacturers already formed are turning their attention in this direction and new organizations to deal with the changing conditions are being formed.

There are two basic considerations that all who are interested in foreign trade ought to remember. One relates to tariffs or other artificial barriers that affect international ex-

change of goods, and the other to economic and social conditions in countries with which American producers wish to deal. This latter aspect of the general subject is the more important of the two for the long look ahead. For the benefit of American producers who must take that long look if the prosperity of their country is to continue indefinitely, two countries that touch the United States on extended frontiers, the only ones that do touch it on any frontier, invite close and careful study. These are Canada and Mexico.

The story of the commercial and political relations of the United States with these two countries is both interesting and illuminating. Canada with a population about the same as that of the State of New York is one of the best customers that American producers have in the world. The trade between the two countries is enormous. The figures of it are not necessary here. All Americans who have the most cursory knowledge of trade facts are aware of them. This great commerce has developed and continues to grow not because of any tariff regulations but in spite of such as exist. Mexico with a population much greater than that of Canada is a poor customer of the United States. What then is the basic reason for the difference?

It is one whose roots run deep into social, economic and political conditions, which always and everywhere are so interlaced as to be virtually impossible of disentanglement. In Canada these conditions are such that the individual units of the population have developed needs and wants to a degree that, with a continually increasing financial ability to satisfy these wants, makes the Canadians as a whole a people of exceptional buying power. In Mexico these conditions are reversed. The separate units of the population are poor, and social and economic conditions have kept them so.

It would seem that the wise course for producers in the United States to pursue would be to seek to form a public sentiment that would compel the political leaders of the country to conduct the relations between Mexico and their own republic in a way that would throw all the legitimate influence of the United States to the support of any Mexican government that would increase the stability of the country, encourage education, increase freedom and equality of opportunity for the betterment of individual fortunes, and make more and more Mexicans who have both the desire and the ability to buy American products. American public sentiment should be led to enforcing the many possible ways of helping the Mexicans to help themselves. It should make it impossible to justify a charge that some Americans foment disturbances in Mexico to further their own selfish ends.

Americans and their Government can do much to change conditions that have made the population of Mexico consist of a few hundred very rich and powerful men and millions of extremely poor men with few chances of betterment. In this way alone can the Mexican people gradually be brought to a state where Mexico will be a great market for American products, like Canada.

The people of the United States have never been seriously concerned over paper deficits or paper surpluses in the budget of the Post Office Department, evidently realizing that the service rendered in handling the mails is one quite equally enjoyed by everyone according to his particular needs, and that it makes little difference in the long run whether the cost is paid directly in the form of money over the counter or indirectly through the processes of taxation. There is, however, more than usual public interest manifested in the forecast this year of a large deficit. This is because of the admitted uncertainties injected into the matter by the recent action of Congress in providing for higher pay for many postal employees and for higher rates on certain specified classes of mail matter. It was given out in Washington when the present law was enacted that, while the increased pay provisions were regarded as permanent, the new rates of postage were necessarily experimental. In other words, it was assumed that there was no way of foretelling definitely whether the revenues derived under the revised schedule would serve to meet the fixed increased cost of service, calculated at approximately \$68,000,000 a year.

In the opinion of Postmaster-General Harry S. New, announced simultaneously with the publication of figures showing the postal revenues for June of the present year, there will exist, under present conditions, a deficit of approximately \$40,000,000 on June 30, 1926; the end of the present fiscal year. Mr. New qualifies his estimate by the admission that it is the "merest guess," but apparently he is firm in the conviction that a somewhat larger deficit will exist than that usually remaining to be dealt with. He is quoted as having said that the difference between receipts and expenditures "is due, of course, to the legislation passed by the last Congress affecting both pay and rates."

Mr. New has never sought to defend the new rate schedules, either while they were being considered before their adoption or since the measure became a law. That the new rates charged are officially regarded as temporary or tentative is indicated by the fact that a special congressional committee, of which Senator Moses of New Hampshire is chairman, is authorized to investigate them, with a view to determining the wisdom of recommending a supplemental rate bill at the coming session. It is intimated in Washington that the Postmaster-General is preparing to submit, at the first hearings of this committee, all data in his possession affecting the present schedules and any proposed revised rates.

An analysis of the figures presented, admitting that they tend to indicate, as Mr. New calculates, a deficit of \$40,000,000 in the postal revenues, shows that the new rates are falling short of estimated production by more than half the amount that it was believed would accrue from them. The total salary increase provided

for in the law was \$68,000,000. The advance in postage rates was made on newspapers, magazines, fourth-class and parcel post matter, souvenirs and other private post cards, and registered letters. It may be due to the operation of an almost unfailing economic law that the expected increase in revenue has not accrued from the imposition of these higher rates. The present charge upon re-mailed newspapers and magazines, for instance, has undoubtedly cut off most of the revenue from that source. The present rate is approximately three times as great as that formerly charged. Likewise the higher rates on parcel post packages have, it may appear, materially reduced the volume of that business. The higher cost has at least restricted the use of the service in these two outstanding instances to necessary commitments, whereas formerly they were freely indulged luxuries. It would be interesting to learn the proportional falling off in revenues from the two sources named.

It may be discovered that important readjustments are necessary in the various schedules. The Government is unalterably committed, under present economic conditions, to the present salary schedules of postal employees. The step taken cannot be retraced. But it may appear that prohibitive charges have been laid on certain classes of the service. If the rates charged are so high that the public will not pay them except under protest or necessity, then the very end sought has been defeated.

Rehearsals of compositions from manuscript, which are offered by the State Symphony Orchestra of New York next winter, should do something for American art, provided the committee selecting the pieces will show hospitality to new ideas of form, style and technique. They can hardly add anything to opportunities that have always been available, if the committee merely designs to give writers practice in paraphrasing the musical thought of the past, or in adapting the methods of modern European tone architects, say the French and the German, to the ways of living favored in the United States.

Vast money the public of New York spends on orchestral performances year after year. For all its outlay it has received very little return in American expression. In a superficial view it seems content to have things remain as they have been. If it can hear the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, the Brahms First and the Tchaikowsky Sixth, along with certain works of Wagner each season, that apparently suffices. But indications exist that it is undergoing a change of mood. It begins to demand, ever so casually yet with unmistakable intent, that its own historic aspiration shall have occasional voice in the fiddling, piping and blowing of its dearly hired musicians.

The State Symphony officials, catching sight of the straw in the wind, have taken action; slight indeed, but promising. They are going to turn their rehearsal room into a part-laboratory for native composers. Their committee will shrewdly search and sift the manuscripts that are submitted, of course, or else their conductor—Mr. Dohnanyi, beginning in September, and Mr. Casella, beginning in January, 1926—will do so. Which is perhaps the most important part of the whole matter, so exceedingly committee-shy and conductor-shy are some persons who practice the art of counterpoint and the craft of orchestration.

That many lines of effort in composition are starting in the United States, everybody who travels the concert circuit attests. Certain of the orchestral concert can, by means of the State Symphony rehearsals, be brought together and compared. If they prove to have, in the main, a futile trend, that will be an experience common to all musical countries. But what if so much as a single one of them should prove to possess true national direction?

## Editorial Notes

It is a worthy aim which the members of the New York Women's League for Animals are striving to attain: the development among school children of humane characteristics. And it was a remarkable response which Public School No. 95, under the leadership of Miss Margaret J. Bonnell, one of its teachers, gave recently in contributing to the league \$160, to be used for its watering stations for horses. There is, without question, much still to be done in enlisting the services of children to reduce the number of homeless and starving cats and dogs, especially in the tenement districts. However, it may be felt that much is being done when a young boy who has been in the habit of teasing helpless animals comes to realize that such actions are unmanly, and turns his thought and effort in the direction of mitigating instead of increasing their sufferings. Browning gave voice to a beautiful sentiment when he wrote:

God made all the creatures and gave them our love and our fear.

To give sign, we and they are His children, one family here.

Some interesting statistics were compiled in a recent number of the Buzzer, a small four-page folder published weekly by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, regarding the use of street cars by automobile owners. Some time ago an organization that was interested in the subject sent out 25,000 inquiry cards to automobile owners in twenty-one cities. Of those who replied some 80 per cent used the street cars regularly. Then a questionnaire was sent to 200 Packard and 200 Cadillac owners in each of the following cities: Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, Boston, and Washington. When the cards came back they showed that 75 per cent of the owners of these high-class cars used the street cars an average of twenty-eight times a month. The Buzzer points out that, if one adds these automobile owners to the other people who do not own automobiles, it is easily seen that 90 or 95 per cent of the people ride in street cars regularly. The significant comment is added: "That doesn't look as if the street car was a back number, does it?"

How far Defense Day went this year did not become apparent until ships began arriving here this week with the reports that even an army of whales had spent the day maneuvering off the coast of Nantucket. This fact, perhaps, ought to be kept from the Nation's naval experts, who may see in it the necessity for a stronger defense against a submarine attack.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The center of the Parliamentary stage was lately occupied by the debate on the proposals for the Rhine-land security pact. The debate itself was very interesting. But the criticism of the proposals, considering how far-reaching they were and how much their defects had been advertised in the press, was surprisingly mild.

British public opinion, like American, is instinctively isolationist. But long experience has convinced it that isolation, as a policy, is impossible in the modern world. All parties, therefore, were willing to concede the fundamental idea underlying the proposed pact, that some commitment in Europe by Great Britain was inevitable. Hence discussion turned almost entirely on matters of detail.

The center of interest was provided by the speeches of the three big figures, Austen Chamberlain, who introduced the proposal, and Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, who criticized them. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a long historical argument for the pact as being necessary to European stability and peace. He made it clear that Great Britain only intended to commit itself to a guarantee of the Franco-German-Belgian frontiers, and undertook no new liability whatever about the frontiers in eastern Europe, and especially Poland. Also that the pact was in no sense an alliance but a guarantee that, so far as Great Britain would assure it, disputes in the western zone should be settled by arbitration and not by the might of the sword.

Mr. MacDonald cast a long look back at the protocol because it was universal and not local in its application. But the substance of his criticism was the query, "Is it really possible to separate the problems of western Europe from those of eastern Europe?" If Russia and Poland come to blows, and first Germany and then France are drawn into the conflict, how will it be possible for Great Britain to keep out of it, if she has guaranteed the inviolability of the Franco-German frontier? This is, indeed, a very formidable question, to which no adequate answer has yet been given.

Mr. Lloyd George took another point. Perhaps the greatest incentive to war in history has been the difficulty of altering treaty arrangements when they have become out of date. Mr. Lloyd George asked, therefore, whether the arbitration clauses would be so drawn as to make it possible for the arrangements made at Versailles to be brought, in due time, under review.

If they did not, the effect of the pact would be to make war inevitable, for it would simply stereotype still more firmly the peace treaties, some parts of which, it was already clear, could not be long revised, if peace in Europe were to last. To this question, also, no clear answer was forthcoming.

Everything that has been said and done since the pact was signed goes to show how preliminary the discussions have so far been. There are a multitude of still unsettled problems of great importance. What is to be the relation between the pact and the League of Nations? What exactly does arbitration mean? Does it represent a purely judicial process from the basis of existing international law and treaties, or does it include the more political process known as conciliation?

Again there is the widest difference between the interpretation of the pact in Paris and London. Paris holds it not only as a guarantee by Great Britain of the Franco-German frontier, but as a firm hand to France to take independent action to secure the inviolability of the whole settlement of Versailles in Europe. London regards it as a means not merely of stabilizing conditions in western Europe but of insuring that the settlements of 1919 can be revised by arbitration, and that action about the treaties will only be taken through the machinery of the League of Nations.

Finally, the verdict of Germany, the third party to the pact, is still unknown. She will approve of the guarantees of the western frontiers, for she initiated that proposal herself. But she will probably demand security that, if France is to be guaranteed against invasion by Germany,

Germany also should be guaranteed against invasion by France, so long as the disparity between her own and her neighbor's armaments remains as it is at present. And that guarantee it will be extremely difficult for her to obtain, because the granting of it would necessitate making the scope of the pact far more extensive than British opinion is prepared to approve.

As usually happens in international negotiations simple ideas have a way of developing into extremely complicated negotiations when they come to the practical stage. It may well be that the character of the security pact will greatly change before the negotiations reach the point when treaties can be dropped. But enough has happened to show that there is now a real desire on the part of France, Germany, and Great Britain to come to terms about their mutual security and the peace of Europe, and if that good will persists it cannot fail to lead to some practical results.

Public opinion here is becoming a good deal concerned about China. With 1,250,000 people already on the unemployed list, the possible destruction of another great international market cannot be viewed with equanimity. It is increasingly realized that the root of the present anti-foreign outburst in China is the growth of that very sensitive nationalism which is sweeping throughout Asia today, and that the extraterritorial privileges of foreigners in China is one of the main grievances which inflame student passion and national feeling in the country.

There is no disposition here to resist any revision of the rights and status of foreigners in China which is compatible with security and order for themselves and for trade. But the difficulty seems to be the same as that which lies at the bottom of the problem in India, Egypt, Iraq, and elsewhere: the invertebrate refusal of the Chinese nationalists to face up to the practical means by which alone their ideal ends can be attained.

It is felt here to be absurd to say that it is the rights of foreigners which prevent the restoration of law and unity in China. Yet until the Chinese can establish some kind of peace and law among themselves, how is it possible for the foreign powers to relinquish the extraterritorial rights which are the protection of their nationals today?

Recently was observed the centenary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway. This railway was not the first mechanical road to be built in the world, for the Surrey Iron Tramway was authorized in 1801, and others even more primitive beginnings are known. But the Stockton and Darlington railway is generally taken as the first true railway, because it was the first on which a steam locomotive was used and both passengers and goods were carried for hire.

As such the date 1825 may be taken as the beginning of the present-day mechanical age. Invention had been prolific long before then, but the change which has really transformed the life of mankind and which lies at the root of that tremendous process of readjustment which causes most of the modern problems, has been the improvement in the methods of transportation, so that movement is no longer confined to the few and to articles of luxury alone, but the multitude itself and the bulky everyday needs of mankind can be cheaply and quickly transported from one end of the globe to the other. And that process began with the invention of the locomotive and the steel rail.

The sporting eclipse of Great Britain continues. She has now lost the open golf championship to Jim Barnes, born, it is true, in Cornwall but trained in America, and the American army has beaten the British army at polo. And no Briton figured in the main lawn tennis finals at Wimbledon. None the less there is a queer feeling of confidence in the air. People seem to feel that, at any rate, if not in trade, the worst has passed. They feel that, though they themselves have been caught napping, their young athletes are once more awake.

## The Week in New York

New York, July 11

Hotel beds that fit are one of the early signs that the great open spaces where, it is now generally accepted, men are beginning to have their lengthening, if not broadening influence on the "effete" east. A well-known New York hotel has just announced that, to enable the city always to give shelter to the stranger with its gates, it is altering some of the rooms on its top floor, and installing beds guaranteed to permit a good stretch. Tall visitors, it is said, will have felt the shortage of such accommodations. Taking advantage of the visit here of Mr. Benjamin B. Ostling, a box manufacturer of Marshfield, Ore., president of the Association of Longfellow Clubs, who peers down from an altitude of seven feet above floor level, this particular hotel is getting advice on what might be called fitting furniture. This, of course, will necessitate a new form of registration for guests, probably, such as: "John Smith—Podunk Crossing—6 feet 3 1/2 inches."

The Age of Salesmanship is beginning to have its dawn in the New York public schools. Selling talks do not seem to have commenced yet, but the way has been prepared by Joseph Barrett, principal of Public School 150, in Brooklyn, who has just written a song for the children using his playground. It goes to the old tune, "Smiles," and asserts in no uncertain terms that whoever is singing it is more fond of that particular playground. It is popular with the children there, according to the teachers, and if they take the words seriously, it could hardly fail to fill them with loyalty to their field of apprenticeship. The age of salesmanship, however, has rather landed. Properly handled, selling methods might do a great deal if applied early, with, say, advertisements in the textbooks, such as, "Try Euclid's Geomentry—It Fits Boys to Rule"; and there is no question but that the new playground song, if properly encouraged, may go far to persuade children to take up playing.

The number of captains of industry in the United States is growing out of all proportion to the number of industries. The adage of Napoleon's that every private soldier should carry in his vest a marshal's baton has been adopted by a number of large companies, which are tucking some of its stock tucked away in the family stocking. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has just announced that the total number of actual or budding captains who own it at present is 650,000. Nearly a million persons, too, it is estimated, own steam railroad shares; and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has just made known the fact that its campaign from May 1 to June 30 to sell stock to its consumers resulted in distributing \$6,516,800 worth to 10,972 subscribers. If these various campaigns continue, so that the consumers and employees become stockholders, the peaceful extinction of industry ought to be easily accomplished: for the stockholders, confronted with the inevitable question as to whether they should raise their prices and lower their wages so as to increase their dividends, would almost certainly be rendered speechless by a complete deadlock of their emotions.